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# DYBVIG NURSERY

"The Home of the Little Evergreens"

COLTON, SOUTH DAKOTA

12th ANNUAL CATALOGUE



BALLED AND BURLAPPED

Nursery Located One Mile East and Two  
Miles North From Colton



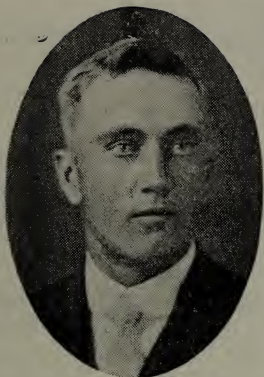
## **Our Home**

### **VISITORS WELCOME**

Tree lovers find much satisfaction in seeing and selecting the stock they buy; we take pleasure in inviting all interested in nursery stock to visit our nursery and inspect the stock while it is growing. Anyone wanting extra large and fine specimens of Evergreens or Shade Trees can select them at any time of the year. Anything thus selected will be tagged with the customer's name and delivered at the proper time.

### **LOCATION**

Our nursery and office is located one mile east and two miles north of Colton, and it can be easily reached by automobile, which affords a splendid means of moving stock anywhere within a radius of fifty miles. If the customer brings several old blankets to cover the cushions, we can load a considerable amount of stock into a touring car without injuring it.



H. N. DYBVIG



H. A. DYBVIG

To Our Customers:—

It is our good fortune to again be able to present you with our annual catalogue. We thank you kindly for the most liberal patronage of the last season, and assure you one and all that we appreciate it very much. It is our endeavor to be of more service to you now than ever before.

**TO SERVE IS OUR AIM.** Therefore the better we can serve our customers the closer we have come to reaching our goal. As a result of having replenished and enlarged our nursery stock plus the aid of a large frost proof storage cellar, we will be better able to supply you with better stock than ever before, and can assure you that your orders will reach you in due time.

We believe that we are the only Nursery in the state, that have answered the call for growing trees for street planting. Large, strong, straight, well trimmed and well rooted trees are the only kind that are desirable for street planting.

During this season we have had salesmen to represent us throughout the country, which we hope will meet with your approval. In this way we are better able to get in personal touch with your wants. We can also be of better service to you in helping to choose varieties better adapted to your soil and conditions.

Our guarantee is results plus satisfaction.

Yours very truly,

DYBVIG NURSERY.



**WHITING NURSERY CO. ANNOUNCES THE SALE OF  
THEIR NURSERY STOCK.**

YANKTON, S. D., March 20, 1920.

Dear Friend:—

We are enclosing herewith the catalogue of the Dybvig Nursery of Colton, South Dakota. For over thirty years Mr. George H. Whiting has been supplying the people of the Northwest with reliable Nursery stock and and trust you are one of the good friends he made during these many years of service. About five years ago Mr. Whiting decided to retire from the business. We found it was no easy task to find a man in whom we had confidence that we could turn the business over to after all these years of endeavor.

We believe we have found the right man in H. N. Dybvig of the Dybvig Nursery of Colton, S. D., and have therefore sold him all the nursery stock we have left and are turning all our business over to him.

We have been dealing with Mr. H. N. Dybvig for many years and have always found him honest, reliable and courteous so we feel sure if you send him your order now you will be pleased with the stock that he will send you, and feel that we have done the right thing in recommending him to you.

We are vitally interested in this GREAT NORTH-WEST because all the best of our lives have been spent in trying to make it a better and more beautiful place for you to live. We want you to carry on the work we have started. Plant Shelter Belts for comfort, Fruit trees and berries to supply your table with healthful food, and flowers to make your home beautiful. Do this for your own pleasure and the profit of your community.

Sincerely yours,

WHITING NURSERY COMPANY,

By Mr. and Mrs. George H. Whiting.

**DISTANCE APART TO PLANT**

The distances recommended here are for this section only. In other localities it may be advisable to change them.

|                                | Ft. Apart | No. Required<br>per Acre |
|--------------------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Apples and Crabs -----         | 25x25     | 69                       |
| Plums and Cherries -----       | 16x16     | 170                      |
| Currants and Gooseberries ---  | 4x8       | 1360                     |
| Raspberries -----              | 3x8       | 1810                     |
| Strawberries and Asparagus--   | 1x4       | 10888                    |
| Pie Plants -----               | 4x8       | 1360                     |
| Evergreens for windbreaks---   | 12x30     | 121                      |
| Deciduous Trees for windbreaks | 4x12      | 940                      |

**NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE****At Various Distances**

| Feet Apart   | No. Trees |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1½ x 3-----  | 9,680     |
| 2½ x 4-----  | 7,260     |
| 3 x 3-----   | 4,840     |
| 3 x 4-----   | 3,630     |
| 4 x 4-----   | 2,722     |
| 3 x 5-----   | 2,904     |
| 3 x 6-----   | 2,420     |
| 4 x 5-----   | 2,160     |
| 4 x 6-----   | 1,815     |
| 5 x 5-----   | 1,742     |
| 6 x 6-----   | 1,210     |
| 6 x 8-----   | 905       |
| 8 x 8-----   | 680       |
| 10 x 10----- | 435       |
| 10 x 12----- | 363       |
| 11 x 11----- | 302       |
| 15 x 15----- | 193       |
| 15 x 18----- | 161       |
| 16 x 16----- | 170       |
| 16 x 18----- | 151       |
| 18 x 19----- | 127       |
| 15 x 20----- | 145       |
| 16 x 20----- | 136       |
| 20 x 20----- | 103       |
| 20 x 25----- | 87        |
| 25 x 25----- | 69        |
| 25 x 30----- | 53        |
| 30 x 30----- | 49        |

**Rule**—Multiply the distance between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, by which divide the number of feet in one acre (43,560), and it will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

### OUR AIM

We always aim to please all who do business with us. If anyone receives trees or plants from us which are not entirely satisfactory in every way, we want them to report at once and give us an opportunity to correct any mistake which may have happened.

### OUR SUPPLY

If you want anything in our line that you do not find listed herein, ask us about it. We have many things that we do not have in sufficient quantities to pay for listing; we can furnish almost anything that can grow here and will be pleased to figure on your wants, either large or small. We will give all orders the same careful attention, either large or small.

### OUR PRICES

It is an old saying that "the best is the cheapest in the long run" and this applies probably more nearly to nursery stock than any other thing. The difference in price between a poor tree and a good tree is comparatively little, only a few cents, but the results cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

All of our trees are grown on high prairie soil and not on bottom land generally used, and are all frequently transplanted to establish a good root system, which is so important to a tree that is to be moved. Our soil is a heavy black loam and the trees are given constant cultivation and no effort spared to produce the very best quality. These facts should all be taken into consideration when comparing our prices with those of other nurseries. Come and see our stock.

### GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS

We guarantee our customers against wilful or intentional substitution of varieties, but if for any reason any tree or plant should prove untrue to label, we will replace the same free of charge or refund the purchase price, but we shall not be held for any sum greater than the amount we received for same.

We further guarantee our trees and plants to be in good condition when they reach you, but should the shipment be delayed or the package broken and goods damaged, you must have the freight or express agent write upon your receipt as follows: "Received in Damaged Condition," but take shipment, and save all trees and plants that will grow, and send list of damage together with receipted freight bill to us, so we can make claim for damages and protect our interest.

Remember we guarantee all our trees and plants to reach you in first class condition and we will be responsible for all damages in transit and you pay what our price list calls for and no more.



### OUR TERMS

We have enough confidence in our stock to allow you to examine it before paying for it and on all orders amounting to \$10.00 or more you need not send money but pay on delivery, all sums less than \$10.00 are cash before shipment unless otherwise agreed.

We prepay freight or express charges on all orders amounting to \$5.00 or more and if it is from some town in which we make a regular delivery we prepay all orders either large or small.

### ORDER EARLY

It is important that all orders be placed early. This gives you the opportunity of selecting many special varieties which are wholly taken by early buyers.

If cash is sent with order and it is received before April 1st we will allow you to add 10 per cent in stock for every dollar paid, thus if your order amounts to \$20.00 and you send \$20.00 we will allow you to select \$22.00 worth of stock and if you send \$10.00 with a \$20.00 order we will allow you to select \$21.00 worth of stock, etc.

### AGENTS WANTED

We want good reliable agents in every part of the country. Write us for terms and conditions. Send references with application.

### CARE OF STOCK ON ARRIVAL

As soon as trees and plants arrive, they should be unpacked and planted; if it is impossible to do so at once, they should be heeled in moist earth in some sheltered location.

Questions regarding the handling, planting, and taking care of Nursery Stock will gladly be answered, and any information from our patrons about their success with our stock will always be appreciated.

### REFERENCES

We are pleased to refer you to the following: Colton Savings Bank, Colton State Bank or any business house in Colton, or any of our many customers.

### SHIPPING FACILITIES

Our shipping facilities are good, being located on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Great Northern railways, making direct connections with Sioux Falls, Watertown and Aberdeen.



Black Hill Spruce

## Evergreens

In no other class of nursery stock are prices usually so deceptive as they are in evergreens, because the height shown in the list gives no idea of the quality. Quality is represented by the bushiness of the plant and the number of times it has been transplanted, because transplanting is what produces the fibrous root system so all important to an evergreen. Good feeding is also necessary to impart health, vigor and the rich color to the foliage.

Our aim is to produce the best. Health, vigor, good color and an abundant root system, and to accomplish this we transplant our evergreens every two or three years in good black loam, depending upon the varieties.

## THE COST OF EVERGREEN WINDBREAKS

Lots of people are prejudiced against evergreens, saying that they cost too much. Let us see which is the most expensive for windbreaks the first ten years, evergreens or forest trees, we will say a windbreak that is fifty rods long, this being about the average length required on an ordinary farm.

Trees, evergreens cost more.

Planting, forest trees cost more.

Cultivating, forest trees cost more.

Land rent, forest trees cost more.

At the end of ten years a windbreak of forest trees would cost, figuring at the present prices, \$70.25 more than a windbreak of evergreens. This would be enough saved to pay for your trees if you planted evergreens. And which windbreak do you suppose would be worth the most at the

end of ten years? We feel safe in saying that the average farmer would not take \$1,000.00 to boot for his evergreens as against the forest trees.

#### **PLANT EVERGREEN WINDBREAKS AS FOLLOWS:**

A windbreak of evergreens is very easily made, as you do not need nearly so many trees as when you are planting forest trees, but our advise is to never use smaller trees than 12 to 18 inches and be sure you get trees that have been properly handled in the nursery, such as we offer. This is very important, for if you haven't good trees to start with the chances are you will have to replant and in this way it will cost you much more than if you had gotten good trees in the beginning, as you will lose one year's time besides cost and work of replanting and cultivating. Plant at least three rows, setting the trees 12 feet apart in the row and planting the rows two rods apart. Of course, you can set the rows closer together, but we advise to have them this far apart, as in this way you get an excellent snow trap and there would be no snow blowing thru, as it would all lodge inside. Plant the outside rows of Black Hills Spruce and the center one of Black Hills Pine, alternating the trees in the row so that they break joints. A three-row windbreak of evergreens would equal an eighteen-row windbreak of forest trees; if anything, it would be much better, especially in the winter time when it is most needed. For the



Come and See Our Blocks of Col. Blue Spruce Growing  
at the Nursery.



very best windbreak plant as above, only using five rows in place of three and have the three center rows of Black Hills Pine and the outside ones of Black Hills Spruce.

The above windbreaks when set six or eight years would give you ample protection and from then on would be getting better every year and you would never be sorry you planted it, as it is not like a windbreak of forest trees after being planted 20 or 30 years it would start to look shaggy and commence to get open here and there, but on the other hand evergreens would last for many generations, always getting better and would stand there as monuments to your memory.



Winter Scene Black Hills Pines

#### **A FEW RULES FOR HANDLING EVERGREENS:**

Do not unpack the trees until you are ready to plant them. The roots of an evergreen must not be exposed to sun or wind for an instant.

The roots of fruit and forest trees contain sap and it is possible by soaking the roots in water and keeping in a cool place for a few days to revive them even after being quite dry. This cannot be done with an evergreen, as when the pitch in the roots sets and hardens the tree is dead and no amount of effort and soaking will revive that tree.

Do not allow the live stock to trample down your young trees of any kind.

Before planting the evergreens, puddle the roots well in thick mud soup so that the roots are well coated and will not then dry out so quickly. We always puddle the roots before packing, insuring their safe arrival.

Cultivate your young trees at least once a week during the growing season the first three years after planting and in extremely dry falls it would be advisable to cultivate so as to keep the dust mulch on until it freezes. Evergreens make most of their growth during May, June and July and that's when they need the most moisture.

When you cannot cultivate, the next best way is to mulch them with either old hay or rotted straw, keeping the moisture in the ground in this way.

Evergreens should be set about two or four inches deeper than they stood in the nursery.

Be sure and tamp the dirt solid about the roots when planting. This is very important with all kinds of trees.

Almost all varieties will do better if planted in the open and not in the shade of other trees. Never plant Pines in shade or partial shade.

Nearly all varieties of evergreens can be sheared to any shape desired, if you trim them in the growing season and only cut off the new shoots.

You can plant evergreens on all kinds of soil, but the better the soil the quicker the growth.

All evergreens that we offer are field grown and have been transplanted and handled properly, and will not need any shading or extra petting to make them live.

## FRESH DUG TREES

And remember we dig all our evergreens fresh for every order and puddle the roots immediately, assuring you of live trees always.

**Colorado Blue Spruce (*Picea Pungens*).** You will probably ask why we have put these first in our catalogue. This is easily answered, as it is the queen of trees, not only that it is the most beautiful, but also on account of its extreme hardiness and as it will grow and thrive over a greater area than any other variety of its species.

Almost every tree becomes a perfect specimen, admired by all who know them. In color they vary from light silvery blue (they are the ones we call selects) to dark green and are suitable for both lawn and windbreak.

These are the best trees to plant as monuments for those who have so valiantly given their lives that democracy might live—no better nor appropriate monument can be gotten.

We wish we could take every reader of this catalogue out in the field and let them see our splendid stock of this variety, as they are the best ever. Come and see them.

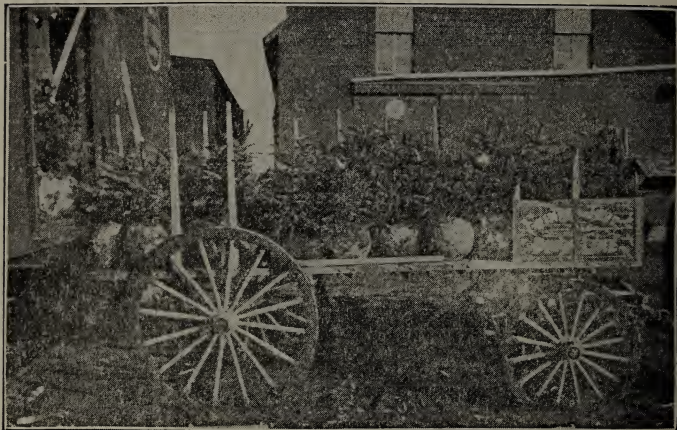
We list only Blue Spruce that have had plenty of room to develop in, so are not little puny ones, but are good, stocky and sturdy trees that will grow when planted.



**Douglas Spruce.** Not as good as the Colorado or Black Hills Spruce, but is valuable for ornamental planting where variety is desired, as they are fine.

**Concolor Fir (Silver Fir).** This is a native of the Rocky Mountains and is one of our most beautiful evergreens. In many of our northern catalogues we find them listed as being absolutely hardy, but they are tender and we would not advise their planting only in well protected places for ornamental purposes.

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**Load of Balled and Burlapped Evergreens**

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**Black Hills Spruce (*Picea Canadensis*).** This is the White Spruce as grown in the Black Hills, and is one of our very best varieties for all around planting, cannot be surpassed for windbreak purposes and is only second to the best Colorado Blue Spruce for ornamental purposes. It stands drought remarkably well and is one of the easiest evergreens to transplant and make live. As they stand shearing well they would make fine ornamental hedges. Here again we wish you could see our blocks of perfect trees.

**White Spruce (*Picea Alba*).** We have grown a good many White Spruce, but they are not as good as the Black Hills variety and are not hardy enough for general planting, but valuable for variety.

**Black Hills, Ponderosa, Western Yellow or Bull Pine.** (*Pinus Ponderosa*). This is the hardiest of our western pines, a native of the Black Hills. As it behaves here under cultivation, or literally stuck out in the sod and left without any care whatever, it has proved the prince of pines, hardy, vigorous, straight and sturdy, with very long sea green leaves holding their color well the year around.

This tree, being a native of our state, can endure extreme dry weather when established and will last for many generations and should be more generally planted. You will notice that most nurseries say very little about this variety, as they say it is extremely hard to transplant; not so if the trees have been properly handled in the nursery, and we never had any trouble with them. We have a fine stock of these this year and hope that we will be able to fill all orders that may come, as we never had enough in former years to supply the demand.



Another Block of Little Evergreens

**Jack Pine.** (*Pinus Banksiana*). An unusually rapid grower, making two or three growths or joints each year, where other pines make but one. It is very hardy and will do well on poor soils. It is good for windbreaks, but is not very ornamental. Will do best on sandy soils.

**Scotch Pine.** (*Pinus Sylvestrus*). Of rapid growth while young and very easy to transplant and hardy, making it desirable for windbreaks.

We have a good supply of these in all sizes this year. Come and look them over.

Col. Blue Spruce, balled and burlapped, 2 feet high, note the difference in size and shape of both ball and tree compared with trees advertised elsewhere; this is the kind you can expect when you buy our balled trees.

**Austrian Pine. (*Pinus Austriaca*).** Much like the Black Hills Pine in appearance and makes a better tree when established than the Scotch. Valuable both for ornament and windbreak.

**White Pine. (*Pinus Strobus*).** The most beautiful of all the pines. Is not hardy enough for general planting, but is valuable for variety.

**Dwarf Mountain Pine. (*Pinus Mugho*).** It can hardly be called a tree, as it only grows to the height of a few feet, and usually its breadth is as great, or greater, than its height. Hardy and handsome and would be very suitable for cemeteries or any place where low growing trees are desirable. It can be sheared and makes fine hedges.

**American Arborvitae. (*Thuja Occidentalis*).** Quite desirable for hedges and specimens, as it stands shearing well, but is not hardy enough for general planting.

### THAT REMINDS US

The apologies that are always made for Fire Sales, Bankrupt sales and cheap trees, reminds us of a story we heard some days ago.

#### For Sale

One Ford car with one piston ring,  
Two rear wheels, one front spring;  
Has no fenders, seat made of plank;  
Burns lots of gas and durned hard to crank.  
Carburetor busted half way through.  
Engine missing, hits on two;  
Only three years old, four in the spring.  
Has shock absorbers and everything.  
Ten spokes missing, front axle bent,  
All the tires punctured, ain't worth a cent.  
Got a lot of speed, will run like the deuce;  
Burns either oil or tobacco juice.  
If you want this car, inquire within,  
Helluva good Ford, for the shape it's in.

Yet the above mentioned Ford will give about the same kind of service as the cheap Evergreens.



### BALLED AND BURLAPPED EVERGREENS

Again we are offering all our Balled and Burlapped Evergreens guaranteed to grow, and should one fail we will replace same free of charge or refund your money. Every tree that we call balled and burlapped we dig with a solid ball of earth in which the tree grew and sew burlap tightly around, and do not do this work like some advertising we have seen, which reads: "We shall, later in winter, or early spring, take up with earth on the roots, ball and burlap a lot of evergreens of different kinds and sizes." All our burlapped orders are filled direct from the field—no cellared or stored trees. You get your trees fresh and alive.



Balled and Burlapped

In planting burlapped evergreens do not remove the burlap, but dig a good big hole and set right in as received from the nursery, soaking the ball thoroughly with water and be sure to tamp the earth solid about it.

## FRUIT DEPARTMENT

**Apples.** We can raise enough fruit on every farm for the whole family the year around, almost any place in this great state of ours, if we plant varieties adapted to our conditions and take the proper care of the trees after they are planted. Apple trees should be set at least 25 feet apart, 30 feet would be better. In the dryer sections of the state they should be given clear cultivation at all times, but in the eastern part of the state they can be raised very successfully if they are only cultivated for the first two years and mulched down, or use some other means to keep the moisture during the dry spells that we are apt to get.

In our write-up of varieties, we are just giving you our experience and we do not say a tree is hardy and adapted to our conditions unless we have proof to that effect. You will find many catalogs advertising delicious apples as being strictly hardy for all parts of South Dakota. We have done considerable experimenting and also received information from different parts of the state in regard to this variety. There are only a very few top-grafted trees that are bearing, and they are so tender that they only bear in the most favorable years, and we would not advise the planting of such varieties for any other thing than for trial, but where a person wants to do a little experimenting, it is well to get all the varieties you possibly can, but do not be disappointed if you do not succeed with all. If you want fruit get the well tested varieties that have proved their worth in this section.

Did you see our display at the South Dakota State Fair last fall? We expect to be there again this year. Come and see us.

**Duchess of Oldenberg.** Large, beautifully colored, well known and highly prized for cooking. Tree very hardy, healthy and a sure, early and abundant bearer. The best early fall apple.

**Yellow Transparent.** Of Russian origin. Tree a good, upright grower and very hardy, a young abundant bearer; fruit medium size, round, and when fully ripe, pale yellow; flesh tender and juicy. Season August.

**Tetofsky.** This is the best early eating apple that we can grow. Trees hardy, upright growers. Fruit medium size, striped with red. The earliest apple we grow.

**Charlamoff.** Tree and fruit resembling the Duchess. Fully as hardy. Little later season and better quality. Generally not as good as a bearer as the Duchess.

**Okabena.** A good apple on the Duchess type, about the same size, colored better, quality good. Season a little later. Highly prized by many as it is always a heavy bearer.



**Anisim (Russian).** Tree fully as hardy as Wealthy, and free from blight. A strong grower, but not very straight. A good bearer of medium size, fine flavored and bright red fruit. Season, late fall or early winter.

**Hibernal (Russian).** Without doubt the hardiest of all the well tested varieties. The tree is spreading in habit and is considerably hardier than the Duchess. The fruit is large to very large, green overcoat with red, excellent for cooking, and very good for table use when fully ripe. Valuable for the far north and severe locations. Season, October to December.

**Patten's Greening.** Very large, greenish yellow, quality good, season same as Hibernal. Tree ranks in hardiness with the Wealthy and bears very early and abundantly, spreading grower.

**Wealthy.** The famous Minnesota seedling. Large, beautiful red; quality very good; season, October to January. Tree very hardy, early and prolific bearer, upright grower. This is yet the best variety in its season.

**Longfield.** Of second degree hardiness, about the same as the Wealthy. Very heavy annual bearer, medium size, good quality apple. Biggest objection to this variety—it has a tendency to overbear.

**Malinda.** Tree quite hardy here. A medium grower, fruit of medium to large size, conically shaped; color greenish yellow, sometimes slightly tinged with red; quality first class and an excellent keeper. It has done real well with us and we think it ought to be more largely planted. Season January to June.

**Northwest Greening.** One of our best winter apples as far as the apple is concerned, but the trees are not very hardy in this locality.

**Wolf River.** Our largest apple and can be raised most anywhere although the quality is not as good as many of the others. It is valuable on account of its large size, and should be more generally planted. Season, October to December.

**Red Wing.** A Malinda seedling. One of the most promising of the newer varieties that we have seen. Fruit red, of good size and will keep all winter. Trees hardy. This variety is worthy of trial in all parts of the Northwest where winter apples are scarce.

**Jewell's Winter.** Deserves a trial in every orchard. Very hardy, productive and an early bearer. Fruit bright red, good size and fair quality. We consider the two above varieties hardier and better than the Northwest Greening.

## Crabs and Hybrids

### CRABS AND HYBRIDS

All crab apples that we offer are hardy, therefore will not mention their hardiness in the write-up.

**Briar Sweet.** A large early sweet crab. Tree an upright grower and free from blight. Very good for eating if you like a sweet crab.

**Early Strawberry.** Heavy bearer and very early. Very nice for canning.

**Florence.** One of our best crabs, medium sized, highly colored and ripens early. Tree very heavy annual bearer and starts to bear young. Quite free from blight but subject to scab in wet seasons. Scab is very easily controlled by spraying.

**Hyslop.** Large, dark red, late crab. Old standard variety. Tree is more subject to blight but is free from scab. One of our most valuable sorts.

**Soulard.** A type of the wild crab. Large, generally over two inches in diameter, green and has the same flavor as the wild crab. Keeps all winter.

**Sweet Russet.** Large size russet crab. Sweet and a very good pickling apple. Tree very free from blight and all diseases.

**Whitney No. 20.** This being a hybrid the fruit runs very large. It ripens early and is of fine quality for any use. Tree an upright grower, hardy and healthy, but does not bear very young.

**Transcendant.** Origin, Russia. Season, September. Fruit medium to large; color brownish yellow with blush of carmine; flesh firm and crisp, yellowish, fine-grained, very juicy, acid. Tree is a vigorous grower. Hardy. Subject to blight.

We can also supply many varieties not listed of both apples and crabs, and if you do not find what you want, write us your wants, and we shall be pleased to inform you if we can supply you or not.

### PLUMS

It is a shame that there are not enough plum trees set out on every farm and city lot to produce enough fruit for the entire family, especially now after the new Hansen Hybrids have been invented and we do not have to wait more than one year for fruiting as they fruit readily on one-year old wood.



Plums grow wild in nearly all sections of our state and we have a long list of varieties that are absolutely hardy and well adapted to our conditions. For best results, plums should be set 16 to 20 feet apart and given clean cultivation at all times. Be sure and include a few of the Hansen Hybrids as they are really wonderful fruit.

**Wolf.** This we consider the best and most reliable medium late variety. The fruit runs large if thinned out, and is very free from diseases and insect's injuries.

**Forest Garden.** Fruit large, sweet, ripens medium early. Tree a rampant grower and productive. Stands drought better than most varieties.

**De Soto.** Spreading grower, does well on most all soils. Fruit good size and quality, yellow, turning to red, very liable to overbear, and fruit must be thinned. A very popular variety.

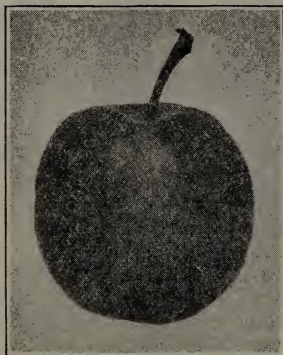
**Terry.** A very choice newer sort, extra large fruit, bright red overcoat, with blue, very productive and of good quality. A variety that deserves a generous planting.

**Wyant.** Spreading, thrifty grower. Fruit large, red, good quality and handles well. Ripens before the DeSoto and is rapidly taking the lead.

### Prof. N. E. Hansen's New Hybrid Plums

In this class we have some of the most wonderful fruit, and it can be grown in all parts of our state and un-

like the common plums, the sauce of the Sapa and Opata is not strong and bitter, but is much more on the cherry order than the plum, although they are much larger than the cherry. Trees of the Sapa and Opata type should not be grown like plum trees, but should be allowed to grow in bush form and about one-fourth of the old wood should be trimmed out every year. In this way trees would live much longer and would produce much more fruit. Sapa and Opata can be planted about twelve feet each way as they do not grow as large as ordinary plums.



Opata Plum

**Opata.** This is a cross between the native sand cherry and Japanese plum. The flesh of the Opata is green, excellent quality for eating. Also makes fine sauce. Very thin skin and small pit. It is the earliest of all plums to ripen. Some seasons it is ripe here before the first of August.

**Sapa.** This is also a cross of the native sand cherry and Japanese plum. This variety is unlike any other plum, as its flesh is dark red which makes it very desirable for sauce and preserves, and like the Opata it has thin skin and very small pit. It ripens about a week later than the Opata.

**Hanska.** This is a cross between a wild Northwestern plum and an apricot plum of China. Fruit about one and one-half inches in diameter. Its flat shape, heavy blue bloom and apricot flavor distinguishes it from all other hardy plums grown in the northwest. Tree is a strong grower and very hardy. This plum is very firm and would make an excellent market variety, as it can be shipped to any point in America in good shape.

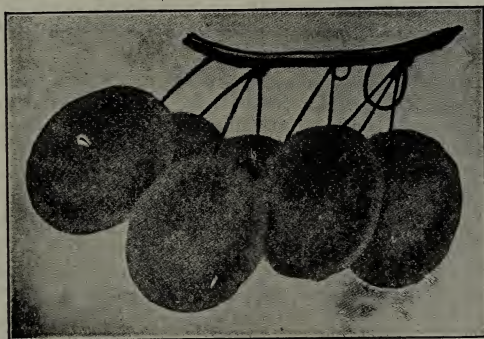


**Waneta.** This is the largest of all the Hansen plums. It is a cross between the Japanese Apple plum and the Terry plum, which is one of the largest American plums. Tree seems to be absolutely hardy but has a tendency to over bear. Fruit should be thinned in order to attain the largest size. Good quality and good color rendering it desirable for home orchards as well as commercial uses.

**Yutica.** This is also one of Hansen introductions and unlike most American plums they produce a heavy crop every year, of large red plums of good quality and are fast taking the place of the other common American plums.

### Compass Cherry Plum

This is a cross between the native plum and the sand cherry, and is in reality a plum, not a cherry, although the



Branch of Compass Fruit

fruit has some of the cherry flavor. The tree is perfectly hardy and wonderfully productive, commencing to bear the second year from planting. Fruit is somewhat smaller than most of our native plums. Highly recommended by many and generally liked by those who have planted it.

### CHERRIES

Cherries are not entirely satisfactory in this section of the state and should not be planted out in the open but should be set in well protected places to be satisfactory. Not very often will one see an old cherry tree and therefore we do not recommend them but have some, and can furnish Early Richmond, English Morello and Homer.



## RASPBERRIES

We have many different varieties of raspberries at the present time that are giving satisfactory results but raspberries should be planted in rows so that they can be given clean cultivation in order to produce fruit, and find that almost all varieties will pay well if given some protection. Although the Ohta, Sunbeam and Minnesota No. 4 are fairly hardy, it would pay to cover them.

**Ohta.** This was introduced by Professor Hansen, spring 1912. Is a cross of the wild North Dakota raspberry and the Minnetonka Iron-clad. The Ohta produces larger fruit than the Sunbeam and seems equally hardy.

**Sunbeam.** Also introduced by Professor Hansen. It is one of the hardiest raspberries, of fair size and good quality, but will not stand up as a market berry, and we do not believe it is as good as the Ohta.

**Louden.** This variety is not entirely hardy but if given some winter protection it will more than pay for the extra work. It is a very heavy yielder of large, dark crimson fruit. Juicy and very good quality.

**St. Regis Everbearing Raspberry.** They bear all summer on the new wood. Fruit red, of good quality. Try a few and we are sure that you will be more than pleased with them.

## GRAPES

Grapes are very easily raised in all parts of the state if we are willing to give them a little attention. Of course, the Beta grape is perfectly hardy almost anywhere, but if given winter protection, the grapes will be larger and you will be well paid for the extra effort. Grapes should be trained upon trellises and pruned back every spring.

**Beta.** This perfectly hardy early grape will do well here where it is hard to raise the other tender varieties. It will stand our winters without covering, but should be cut back the same as other varieties in order to keep up the size of the fruit. Its thrift, hardiness and productiveness make it the best all around sort for general planting in this locality.

**Concord Grapes.** Can also be grown here but should be taken down from the trellises and covered every fall, and in this way can produce better grapes than any that are on the market in this vicinity.

**Worden.** Very similar to the Concord but they ripen about a week earlier. A little larger and better.

**Niagra.** These are white and are earlier than the Concord. The three above varieties, if given protection will give splendid success.

## CURRENTS

Most all varieties of currants do well in this section of the country and are very easily raised. Once in a while currant worms will appear and strip the leaves if you do not watch them. If currant worms appear, spray with Paris Green or Arsenate of Lead or dust with powdered Hellebore. Bushes should be set about four to eight feet apart in good rich soil, as it seems like the soil never gets too rich for currants. It can be mulched every year. Also keep part of the old wood trimmed out.

**London Market.** A choice red variety, very productive and large.

**Victoria.** Red, medium large and of good quality. The bush is a fine, upright grower and good bearer.

**White Grape.** Best white variety. Should be more planted as no variety is sweeter and better for table use.

**Perfection.** This new variety has so many superior points that it is rightly named Perfection. A bright red, mild acid, very large berry, prolific and healthy.



Perfection Currants

## GOOSEBERRIES

Directions for taking care of currants apply very nearly to gooseberries. Gooseberries do well in this part of the country but should be pruned back rather severely immediately after fruiting every year, that is, remove a good proportion of the old wood so that the bushes do not become too thick.

### GOOSEBERRIES—Continued

**Houghton.** A medium sized American variety; bears abundantly and regular crops and never mildews; fruit smooth, red, tender and very good.

**Carrie.** Introduced by Wyman Elliott of Minneapolis, Minn. A strong, vigorous grower and wonderfully prolific; perfectly healthy and free from mildew; very hardy, fruit good size and of excellent quality. It is indeed a very promising variety—try it.

### Dwarf Juneberry

**Dwarf Juneberry (Suscutan or Sugarberry).** The fruit is borne in clusters, reddish purple in color, changing to bluish-black. In flavor it is mild, rich, sub-acid; excellent as a dessert fruit or canned. It is extremely hardy. In



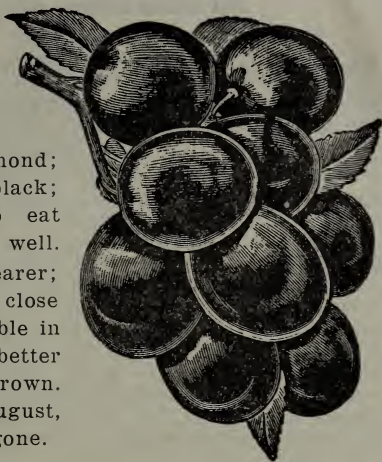
Juneberry

habit it is similar to the Currant and bushes grow some larger. The blossoms are quite large and composed of white petals. A fine ornamental plant.

**Choke Cherries.** A native that is extremely hardy and a prolific bearer, the fruit, although rather small and astringent, is valuable to grow where better varieties will not succeed.

## Sand Cherry

A native of dwarfish habits, perfectly hardy anywhere in the Northwest. Fruit about the size of the Early Richmond; color dark brown to black; somewhat astringent to eat from the hand, but cooks well. Very early, abundant bearer; can be planted about as close as currants. Very desirable in the Northwest where better cherries cannot be grown. Ripens in July and August, after other cherries are gone.



## Strawberries

Plant in rows four feet apart, with plants two feet apart in the row. In planting, great care should be taken to get roots well down in the ground, but don't plant too deep that the crown of the plant will be covered with dirt by rain. If you do, they will rot and die. Mulch late in fall, after the ground is frozen, with hay or cornstalks to avoid foul seeds which are so numerous in straw.

Keep roots moist while planting by carrying them in a pail having thin mud in it. Cultivate as soon after as possible and at least once a week through the season.

Pick off the blossoms and allow none to mature the first season, with the exception of the everbearing varieties which you may fruit after August the same year they are planted.

Staminate varieties bear by themselves, but the pistillates require staminate variety every third to fourth row to make them productive. We, therefore, advise the farmer to plant the staminate varieties as you are surer of a crop. We only have staminate varieties.

**South Dakota No. 1.** This is one of Prof. Hansen's crosses on wild strawberry. The plant is a very vigorous grower and hardy without winter protection. It is also a staminate variety and will bear alone. Berries hardly up to the average in size, but are very sweet and of good quality.

**Senator Dunlap.** This is the best all around berry, both for home use and for market.



### EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

The Everbearing Strawberry is beyond the experimental stage and is now planted in thousands of gardens in this state, and in almost every case when they have the Progressive variety they are giving entire satisfaction. If they are given a fair chance they surely will make good.

Plant them on the richest ground you have and then fertilize heavily, but do not let the fertilizer come in direct contact with the roots. If given clean cultivation they are sure to produce a good crop.

Plant the same as other strawberries and keep off all buds and blossoms the first year until August, from which date you may start to pick your fruit. In order to have the very best patch at all times you should set out a new one every year, transplanting them from your own garden or from a neighbor's, as in this way you can get the very best plants obtainable. It would save shipping and the plants would be fresh, insuring a better stand. This in regards to plants would hold true with the common spring varieties as well as the everbearing.

We find that the Progressive variety is so far ahead of all the others that we only list these.

### NOTICE

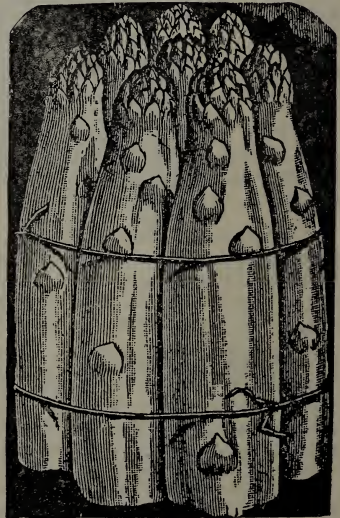
All strawberry plants will be sent by parcels post about May 1st, and will not be delivered with other stock.

### Asparagus

This is very easily raised and affords one of the earliest garden foods. Plant 2 to 4 feet apart in deep rich soil, and give good mulch or thorough cultivation.

**Conover's Colossal.** This is a very well known, valuable garden and market sort; a strong grower and very productive; the leading market sort.

**Columbian Mammoth White.** Produces numbers of great thick white shoots. Most attractive and profitable for canning.





## Rhubarb or Pie Plant

This deserves to be ranked among the best early fruits of the garden. It affords the earliest material for pies and tarts, continues long in use and is valuable for canning. Plant in rich deeply plowed land. A heavy mulch is beneficial and saves cultivation. Fertilize well.

**Mammoth.** A very large, early, desirable sort; tender and fine flavored.

**Linnaeus.** Large, early, tender and fine. The best of all.

**Sweet Vine.** A good variety, having pinkish stalks.

## Forest, Shade and Ornamental Trees

All shade and ornamental trees we offer are transplanted and nursery grown. You will probably wonder why we always talk about transplanted trees. Every time you transplant a tree all the large or tap roots are cut and a lot of small fibrous roots will grow on in place, hence in turn when we dig the transplanted trees the roots are assembled more in one place, so we do not need to cut so many large roots, and the trees are much better rooted than otherwise.

**Green Ash.** This is the native western ash. It is really a smaller tree than the white ash but thrives better under western conditions. Very valuable for timber plantations but should be mixed with faster growing trees for best results.

**European Mountain Ash.** A very fine lawn tree. Bears clusters of red berries which make them very attractive in the fall. Its worst fault is that it has a tendency to sunscald, and should be given protection against the direct rays of the sun while small.

**Box Elder.** A hardy, rapid growing tree and is valuable in the dryer sections of the country where good trees will not do as well.

**American White Elm.** A native of South Dakota and the entire northwest. It is a very popular tree for ornamental and shade purposes. On account of its endurance against extreme weather conditions it is the most desirable tree for general planting as a shade or street tree.

**Elm (Cork Barked).** This variety is just as hardy as the American White Elm. The trunk and branches are covered with cork bark, and are valuable for variety as they are very odd.

### SPECIAL STREET TREES

On account of the great demand for street trees we have opened up a new department in the nursery business, namely the growing of Elm trees for street and park planting. You undoubtedly are familiar with old methods of growing them. The usual way is to transplant 2 or 3 year old trees and setting them one foot apart in the row and the rows about four feet apart. Here they are left until they reach the required size. This method we have found not to be satisfactory because when you come to dig the trees most of their roots are left in the ground. Now in order to get the top balanced with the roots you will have to trim them to a pole. Then you will have a stunted tree that will take from four to five years before it will regain its shape, if you are able to make it grow at all.

But with our new system we transplant them first in the usual way. Then we root prune them a couple of times and give them their final transplanting, when they are from 1 to 2 1-2 inches caliper, then they are spaced 3 1-2 by 7 feet, giving them plenty of room to develop a good top. With this method of transplanting we develop a perfect root system, that will be dug with the tree, assuring you that tree will go right on growing when you plant it.

We expect to grow many more varieties in the same way from now on as the results with the Elms have been very gratifying indeed.

**Buckeye.** A very desirable round topped tree for ornamental planting. It resembles the Horse Chestnut very much, but is much hardier. Fine foliage and yellow flowers.

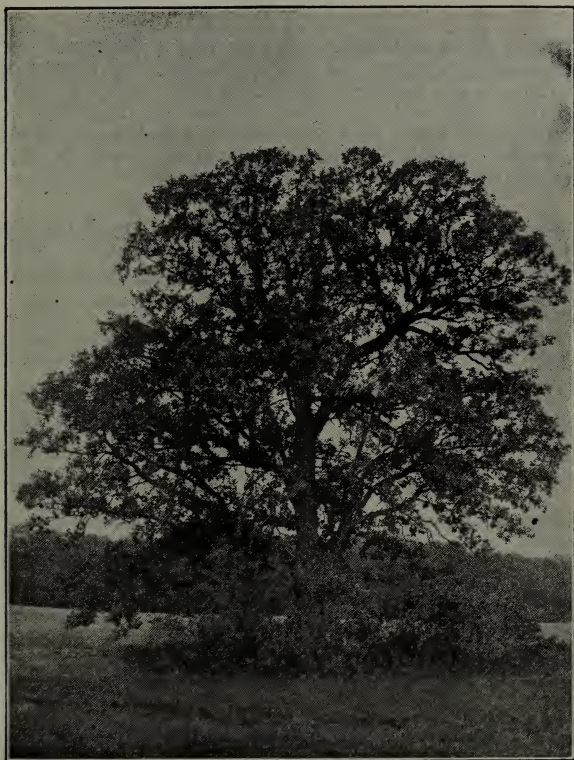
**Caragana or Siberian Pea Tree.** A hardy low growing tree or shrub from Siberia; valuable for hedges and snow breaks, as well as ornamental specimens. Especially good where it is hard to make trees grow, as it is perfectly hardy under the most severe conditions. All transplanted.

**Kentucky Coffee Tree.** This tree grows wild as far North as Canton and is very ornamental. The seed pods resemble bananas somewhat and it is said that the early settlers used to roast the seeds and make coffee from them.

**Hackberry.** Also another desirable shade tree that is much more valuable here than the Hard Maple, in fact, they grow somewhat on the same shape as the hard maple but they are perfectly hardy and grow much faster. These are also natives of South Dakota.

**Hardy Catalpas (Catalpa Speciosa).** A very fine ornamental tree, having large heart-shaped leaves. It bears large trusses of very beautiful fragrant flowers but should not be planted here only in well protected places and only for ornamental purposes as they are not hardy.

**Burr Oak.** A very hardy, long-lived tree, but rather slow grower. Foliage deeply lobed and the largest and most beautiful among the Oak leaves. It is very desirable as a variety on the lawn or yard. All twice transplanted.



Burr Oak

**American Linden or Basswood.** A very fine lawn and shade tree having large leaves, producing sweet scented blossoms. Trees are hardy and well adapted to our conditions and should be more generally planted.

**Cottonwood.** Cottonwood is a very fast growing native tree and we believe it is better than any other of the poplars that have been so extensively advertised for wind breaks in any section of South Dakota.

**Norway Poplar.** A very rapid growing tree resembling the Carolina very much, but we consider it a better tree. Ours are the genuine.

**Canadian Poplar.** This is a distinct type from the other poplars. Leaves are a little smaller and branches are closer and make more of a round headed tree than the other poplars. We have some excellent trees about 10 to 12 feet high, transplanted, well rooted.

**Silver Leaved Poplar.** We do not understand why the Silver Leaved Poplar has not come into prominence more than it has as it is a very beautiful tree, hardy all over the northwest, and with the silver leaves which glisten in the sunshine, they make fine ornaments as well as wind breaks. Very rapid growers but sucker from the root, is the only objectional point that we know about.

**Balm of Gilead.** A rapid growing form of the Poplar, having very fine large leaves and balsamy buds. Seems to be especially at home in the North. Valuable in timber or grove planting.

**Bolleana Poplar.** This upright silver poplar resembles the Lombardy in growth, but is hardier and longer lived. Valuable for ornamental purposes.

**Carolina Poplar.** A very rapid growing, soft wooded tree resembling the cottonwood somewhat, but has a larger leaf, and much thicker and more spreading top.

**Honey Locust.** A beautiful, rapid growing tree. Bears beautiful, fragrant blossoms in spring, followed by large bean like pods containing seeds very similar to brown beans. These trees are very hardy and if you get the thornless variety you have a very fine ornamental tree.

**Russian Mulberry.** This is the hardiest variety of Mulberries. Valued for shade trees and hedges, as well as for the fruit it produces.

**Soft Maple.** A rapid grower and largely used for street and grove plantings. The trees should be watched while young so that they will not form bad crotches that will split down. A good shade tree.

**Hard Maple.** A very fine ornamental tree, but is not hardy for general planting in this section. They should be set in well protected places where they would make fine specimens.

**Russian Golden Willow.** This variety has been more extensively advertised than any other willow and we admit they are quite pretty in the winter and they are all right for ornamental purposes but are not satisfactory as wind break trees as they are not hardy enough.



**Laurel Leaf Willow.** We consider the Laurel Leaf Willow the best all-round willow for the Dakotas. Perhaps they do not grow as large as the White Willow but their glossy leaves which glisten in the sunshine makes it very ornamental and they can be sheared any desired shape. They are both ornamental and useful.

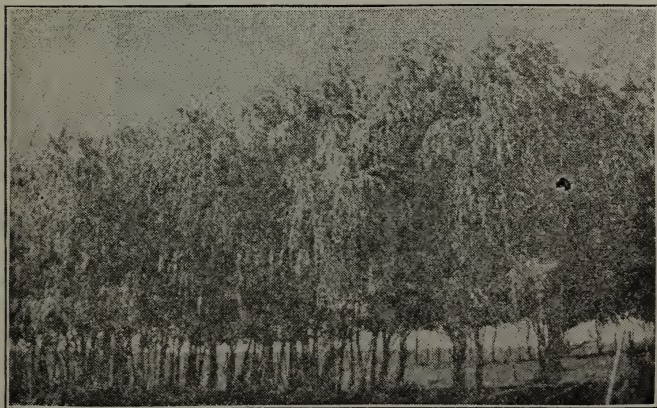
**White Willow.** This is the common willow in this vicinity. Makes good wind breaks and is very satisfactory all-round willow. We consider it far superior to any of the golden willows. Will do best on low rich soil.

**Ural Willow.** One of Prof. Hansen's introductions, and it is valuable for shelter belts or ornamental hedges. It is a low growing willow and can be used for basket work, as you can tie the limbs in a knot.

**Black Walnuts.** This tree if grown from nuts raised in the far Northwest, does well here on deep soils and should be more largely planted. All the trees we offer have been raised from seed grown here, and have been transplanted twice, giving them much better root system than they generally have, and are surer to grow.

## Weeping Trees

**Cut Leaf Weeping Birch.** This is the most beautiful of all the deciduous trees that we grow, and they are hardy and well adapted to our climate, and are elegant for lawns and cemeteries. Should be in every collection.



**Niobe Weeping Willow**

**Niobe Weeping Willow.** Introduced by Prof. Hansen. Extremely rapid grower, yellow bark of weeping habit, it is the hardiest of all the weeping willows we have tested.

**Weeping Mountain Ash.** A very pretty weeping tree but should be protected from sun-scald.

**Tea's Weeping Mulberry.** These are not hardy enough for general planting and should be set in well protected places only, where they make fine specimens.

**Weir's Cut Leaf Maple.** A beautiful type of the soft maple. They have deeply cut leaves. Weeping habit. Should also be put in protected places as they are not hardy enough for general planting.

**North Star Weeping Willow.** This is a very desirable variety, being perfectly hardy as far north as Manitoba. In appearance it is just like the Wisconsin Weeping Willow, and as there are not very many weeping trees that are hardy here, we consider it very valuable.

## Forest Seedlings

All our seedlings are nursery grown, and will be carefully counted and tied up neatly. They are all put in bunches of 100 each. We can furnish river pulled Cottonwoods if desired.

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Sioux Falls, S. Dak., April 29, 1920.

Dybvig Nursery Co.,

Colton, S. Dak.

Gentlemen:—

Enclosed please find check in the sum of \$----- as per statement rendered. Permit me to thank you at this time for the prompt attention you gave to the order and I can assure you I highly appreciate the manner in which you attended to the delivery of the nursery stock.

The shrubs and trees arrived in very good condition and they are perfectly satisfactory, and from my past experience with your nursery stock I have no hesitancy in saying that I have always found the stock as represented.

It is a pleasure to transact business with you as I know that when I place an order with you I need not fear that the nursery stock will not grow.

Again thanking you for the splendid condition of the goods and assuring you that all my future orders will be placed with you, I beg to remain,

Yours truly,

F. H. MELQUIST.

## Hedge Plants

For Homes, Schools and Parks, we offer and recommend the following hedges: Buckthorn is the best variety for the northwest, where a stiff formal hedge is wanted for it can be trimmed very closely and is absolutely hardy. For a low hedge we recommend the Japanese Barberry, and for a hedge five to six feet without pruning we would suggest Spirea Van Houti. The following varieties also make good hedges: Dogwood, Honeysuckle Bush, Lilac, Caragana and Laurel Leaf Willow. The Privet makes good hedges but are not hardy enough for general planting as all varieties freeze down more or less every year with us.



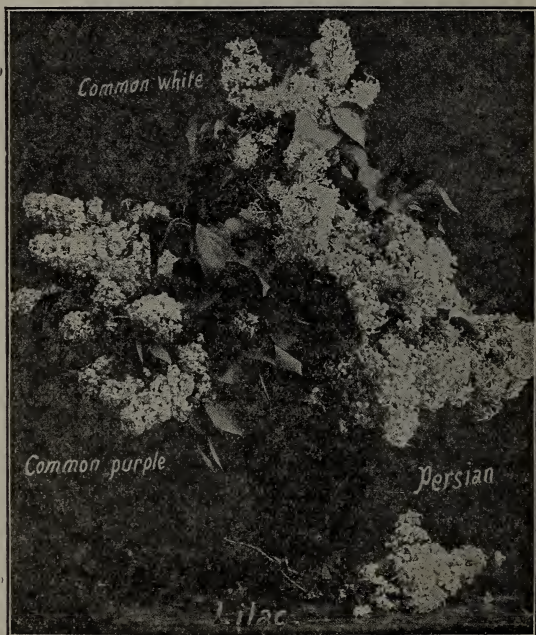
Russian Olive

**Olive, Russian (*Eleagnus Angustifolia*).** A very hardy and quite a rapid growing tree, with a silvery foliage; very striking appearance. Its ability to endure extreme cold and drouth makes it desirable for ornamenting lawns and for hedges. It has a small yellow blossom in early spring which is very fragrant indeed. Its fruit is of no food value to speak of, but hogs seem to be fond of it. It is a silvery color about the size of a common bean, about one-half of which is hard seed. The pulp is of a dry, sweetish nature and is of no culinary use.

### FLOWERING SHRUBS

There is room for a good many shrubs on nearly every place where they would be a source of beauty and comfort, as most varieties are very easily raised, especially the hardy varieties such as we handle.

**LILACS.** We have placed the lilacs at the head of our list of shrubs as we believe this variety ranks first amongst all the shrubs, especially since the newer varieties were introduced, where one can have flowers the year after planting, and will not have to wait as we did for the old common purple and white varieties to bloom after planting. We are just going to give you brief descriptions of each variety of lilacs, as every one of them are hardy and well adapted to our conditions.



**Purple Common.** This is the old fashioned lilac which we find in many gardens, spreading considerably and does not bloom until they have been planted six or eight years.

**Common White.** Practically the same as the purple, only the flowers are white.

**Persian Purple.** Very free bloomer and does not sucker as much as the common purple. Can always depend on them blooming the second year after planting.



**Rothomagensis.** This is a purplish red strain of the Persian Lilac. Always free bloomer.

**Charles X.** Purple red. Nice large leaves and will bloom about the third year after planting. Very good variety.

**Charles Jolly.** Resembling Charles X, only deeper shade of red.

**Alphonse LaValle.** Double blue. Blooms while young.

**S. de Ludwig Spaeth.** Single purple. Early bloomer and good variety.

**M. C. Prier.** Double white. Freer bloomer than the old common white variety and blossoms while young.

**Michel Buchner.** A double purple. Good bloomer.--

**Villosa.** Single lavender, almost pink. Very early and free bloomer. One of our best varieties.

**Rubra de Marley.** Single red. Also a good variety.

**Japanese Tree.** This is a real tree growing to a height of twenty-five to thirty feet, without any sprouts or suckers. This variety has to be about ten years old before they bloom. They have large trusses of creamy white flowers the latter part of June.

**Dogwood.** Dogwoods are winter shrubs as that is the time they make their show. Their red bark is a contrast to other shrubs and plants in the dull winter months. For best effect they should be cut down to the ground.

**Varigated Dogwood.** Beautiful green and white varigated foliage, and on this account it should be included in every group or planting of shrubbery.

**Siberian Dogwood** is the best one in this section, although the common dogwood is equally hardy but it is not as pretty. We also have the yellow twigged dogwood.

**Elderberry or Elder.** The red-berried elder. We find this growing wild in several places in this state. Are very hardy and are showy as they are practically the first shrubs to bloom in the spring, followed by clusters of red berries which hang on for a considerable time.

**Golden Elder.** The golden elder has a striking effect in a collection of shrubs with their golden yellow leaves glistening in the sunshine. Are hardy and dependable.

**Cut Leaved Elder.** Also a good variety with their deep cut leaves and they stay in bloom for a considerable time and afterward are covered with berries. They bloom about June first.

**SPIREA.** There are a good many different varieties of Spireas, and there are a good many different varieties which do not resemble each other at all, and by looking at them one could not believe that they were in the same class. By having all the different varieties of Spirea, one could have flowers from early spring until fall, although when we talk about Spirea a good many people only think about the Spirea Van Houti or Bridal Wreath. Of course, this is the queen of all the Spireas and if you order Spirea without any other name, this is the variety we would fill your order with.

**Arguta.** This is earliest of the Spireas to bloom and they resemble the Van Houti very much. A good hardy variety.

**Spirea Billardi.** A tall growing variety with plume-like pink flowers commencing to bloom about July first and continues until frost.

**Anthony Waterer.** A dwarf, very strong, about twelve to eighteen inches high, and are covered with rosy red roundish clusters of flowers from June until frost. The bush generally winter-kills but will come up again just the same as a perennial and blooms freely all summer.

**Bumulda.** Also a dwarf resembling the Anthony Waterer very much but the flowers are pink.

**Callosa Alba.** This is the white variety of dwarf spirea.

**Golden Sprica.** A rapid grower and perfectly hardy. Bears a profusion of bloom in small clusters. White with prominent brown specks. The leaves retain the golden color throughout the summer.

**Opulifolia.** This grows rapidly up-right for ten feet although its branches droop when laden with white flowers.

**Prunifolia.** A choice double white variety and is very pretty. Blooms just before the Van Houti, but is not hardy enough for general planting.

**Sorbifolia.** Hardy and unfolds its leaves early in the spring. Flowers white and produced on the new wood in July. Leaves resemble those of the Mountain Ash and makes fine greenery for bouquets. One objection is that the sucker from the roots somewhat.

**Thunbergii.** Forms a dense feathery bush three to five feet high. Foliage changes to bright scarlet shade in autumn. Covered with white flowers in May.

**Spirea Van Houti or Bridal Wreath.** This is the queen of all the Spireas and there are a lot of them planted both for hedges as well as specimen bushes. This variety is the most satisfactory and should be in every collection.



Spirea Van Houti

**Yellow Flowering Currant.** These are absolutely hardy and are good either as specimen shrubs, or they can be used as hedges.

**Sumach.** We have three or four different varieties of Sumach. The Staghorn variety, which grows quite large and can be trimmed up in regular tree form.

The Smooth Sumach, which is only a small shrub.

**The Cut Leaf Sumach.** These are very pretty and have a tropical effect as the leaves resemble ferns. All dependable and good.

**Syringa Grandiflora.** A strong growing shrub with beautiful creamy white sweet-scented flowers. Extremely hardy and will make a valuable addition to any flower garden.

**Dwarf Syringa.** A dwarf shrub which resembles the Grandiflora very much but has double pure white flowers. Are hardy and dependable.

**Golden Syringa.** Are also hardy and make an excellent addition to any flower garden. Covered with white sweet-scented flowers and have golden yellow leaves.

**Honeysuckle (Tartarian).** Very hardy, strong growing and attractive shrub which bears a profusion of pink flowers in early spring, followed by bright red berries which resemble currants somewhat and hang on for a considerable time. These are valuable for specimen work as well as hedges, as they stand shearing.

**High Bush Cranberry.** Very similar in appearance to the snow-ball although we consider it much superior to the snowball. The flower heads are flat in place of ball shape. They are followed by red berries which hang on until frost. Berries are valuable for jelly, etc.

**Snowball.** Snowballs are very pretty while they are in bloom but as a rule are not satisfactory.



Snowball in Bloom

**Barberry (Thunbergii).** Do not confuse this with the common or purple leaved barberry which are condemned, as this is the Japanese Barberry and does not carry the wheat rust. Is a very pretty shrub of dwarfish habit and fine for screening foundations and for any place where a low growing hedge is desired with very little attention, as they grow just about perfect without any pruning.



**Snowberry.** A medium sized shrub with small pinkish flowers followed with large waxy white berries in the fall.

**Red Snowberry.** Same as above with red berries.

**Russian Artemisia.** A strong and vigorous type of the shrub commonly known as Old Man. Used extensively as hedges and is easily propagated from cuttings.

**Forsythia.** A rather tall early growing blooming shrub with yellow flowers but are not hardy enough for general cultivation and should be planted in well protected places.

**Weigela.** Very pretty class of shrubs and they bloom very abundantly during May, June and July, but are not hardy enough for general planting and should be planted only in well protected places or given some winter protection.

**Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.** This is the old time hydrangea which start to bloom in August and continues until frost. If planted in good rich soil and pruned back severely in the spring before they start to grow, will be covered with large trusses of flowers which are white first, turning to pink and then a reddish or green as they fade away.

**Hydrangea Arborescens or Hill of Snow.** This is a very valuable addition on our list of shrubs as they come into bloom about June first and bloom continuously during June and July. Also have a very ornamental leaf but should be planted in partial shade for best results.

**Double Flowering Plum. (Prunus Triloba).** One of our best early flowering shrubs. It is of dwarf tree habit, every branch completely covered with small double pink flowers, in May, before the leaves appear.

**Bechtels Double Flowering Crab.** Makes a medium sized tree; very hardy, and is well adapted to our conditions. When in bloom appears to be covered with delicate pink, perfectly double small roses of delicate fragrance. The only sweet scented Double Crab we know about.

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Rapid City, S. Dak. June 1, 1920.

Dybvig Nursery,  
Colton, S. Dak.  
Gentlemen:—

Enclosed find draft to cover bill for Elms. The trees were fine. I thank you very much. Could have used another car.

REIMERS, Florists.

## Ornamental Climbing Vines

**Virginia Creeper (American Ivy).** Hardy and good everywhere, very desirable for walls, verandas, etc.

**Ivy Engleman's.** Has shorter joints and finer foliage than the American Ivy and clings to brick and stone walls better. A good, strong grower and very hardy.

**Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle.** The scarlet trumpet-shaped blossoms are produced from spring until freezes in the fall. Foliage almost evergreen. A good climber.

**Hall's Honeysuckle (*Lonicera Halleana*)**—One of the finest honeysuckles grown; blooms from June till November; is almost evergreen and is one of the most fragrant. White, changing to yellow. It is quite hardy here, and promises to be very valuable.

**Bittersweet.** A hardy native climber, has yellow flowers in summer, followed by orange-colored berries in autumn, which open late in the fall and expose the showy red fruits or seeds, similar to those of the Wahoo. Very pretty and easily grown.

**Chinese Matrimony Vine.** A rapid growing, trailing shrub, having small lavender flowers throughout the summer, followed by crimson berries. An old favorite.

**Wild Grape.** Desirable for screens, arbors, etc. They are rapid growers and very hardy in any location. Fruit valuable for jelly.

**Hop Vine.** This is a hardy native vine which produces greenish flowers. It readily attains a height of 15 feet.

## CLEMATIS

The Clematis are the most beautiful of all flowering vines. The large flowering varieties, measuring 3 to 5 inches in diameter, range from pure white, pale blue, rose and lavender, to deep purple and scarlet. The small flowering Clematis are deliciously fragrant, and very hardy. Clematis should be planted in rich deep soil, 3 inches beneath the surface, and given protection during the winter.

**Clematis (*Flamuli*)**—A very desirable climber. It is a rank grower and a profuse bloomer; flowers small, greenish-white; a hardy native.

**Clematis (*Paniculata*)**—A sweet-scented Japan Clematis; of very rapid growth. Unlike any other Clematis, it has a beautiful, dense and glossy foliage, quickly covering trellises and arbors. The flowers are of medium size, pure white and of a most pleasing fragrance; borne in immense sheets in September, when very few other vines are in bloom.

**Clematis (Coccinea)**—A very handsome, hardy climber bearing thick, bell-shaped flowers of a bright, coral red color; blooms with wonderful profusion from June til frost.

**Clematis (Jackmaii)**—Large flower, 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance. It blooms continually until cut by frost. A strong grower, but needs winter protection.

**Clematis (Mad. Ed Andre)**—This is a bright red Clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackmaii. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and a very free bloomer. A very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties.

**Clematis (Henryi)**—A splendid pure white variety, with blossoms eight sepaled, 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Very hardy, and a free bloomer.

**Dutchman's Pipe.** Derives its name from the peculiar shape of its flowers, which resemble the old fashioned Dutch pipe. It is one of the most rapid climbers. Does best on the north side of a house, where the full force of the noonday sun does not strike it. This is a very desirable feature, as most of the other climbing vines do not thrive as well. Blooms in June.

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Casper, Wyo., 11-24, 1920.

The Dybvig Nursery,  
Colton, S. Dak.  
Gentlemen:—

I write to ask you to replace two green Spruce trees that failed to grow, out of the order I received from you last Spring.

They were on the road more than a month, and all sprouting badly. In view of this fact I believe I have done well by saving all but these.

We planted them in a row along the front of the Cemetery where they are admired by hundreds of people and are a living add. for your nursery.

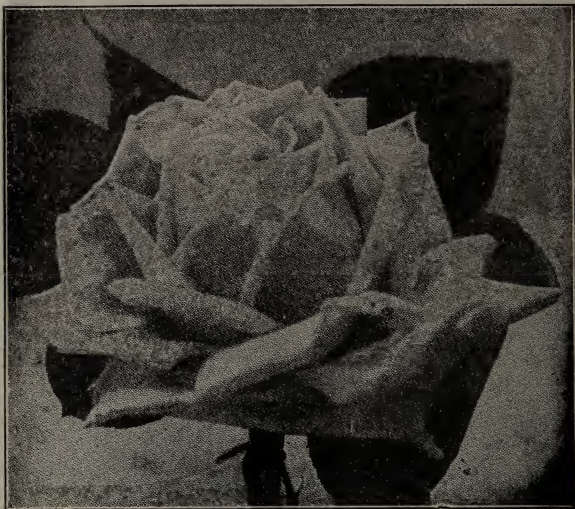
It is too early in the season to know what we will need in the way of evergreens for spring planting, as it depends altogether on my Committee, but rest assured if we buy any you will get the order.

The Black Hills Pine was the hardiest looking tree in the bunch, I had no hopes of it at all but it straightened up and made a wonderful growth.

Yours very truly,

FRANK JULIAN,

Park commissioner, City of Casper.



## Roses

Roses do best in rich, well-drained soils and sunny locations. We are not going to list as many varieties this year as formerly, only the ones which we believe will give you the very best results. All the varieties we offer will have to be laid down and covered with horse manure containing lots of straw for the winter, except the Rugosas and the Harrison Yellow, which are hardy.

**Hybrid Perpetual.** The Hybrid Perpetual roses should be cut back within two inches from the ground when planted and should be pruned back to two or three inches above the ground every spring for best results. Always plant all roses from three to six inches deeper than they grew in the nursery.

**Frau Karl Druschki.** The best pure white perpetual bloomer. Very free bloomer.

**Paul Neyron.** Deep pink, double, very fragrant, blooms all summer; flowers are the largest of any variety.

## HYBRID RUGOSA ROSES

**Blanc de Coubert.** Purest paper white, of large size, often four inches in diameter, semi-double, produced in clusters, fragrant and free bloomer. Hardy.



**Hansa.** Deep violet red, very large, perfectly double, fragrant. The foliage is particularly dark rich green and the bush absolutely hardy. Strong plants, \$1.00 each.

**Rosa Rugosa.** The beautiful shining, dark green foliage renders this a fine bush. The single pink flowers are very fragrant and produced at intervals through the season. Hardy and well adapted for hedges; should be in all collections.

### JUNE AND MOSS ROSES

**Madame Plantier.** Pure white, an excellent rose and a free bloomer; needs protection.

**Harrison's Yellow.** A perfectly hardy yellow rose.

**Moss Roses.** White and pink, choice and fairly hardy.

### CLIMBERS AND RAMBLERS

**Queen of the Prairie.** A beautiful climber, very double pink rose; needs protection.

**Crimson Rambler.** A strong, vigorous grower, producing in June, in clusters of brilliant crimson roses, lasting a long time. An acquisition, generally described hardy, but needs protection here.

**Flower of Fairfield.** The everblooming Crimson Rambler. This is a true Hybrid Perpetual and a good climber.

**Dorothy Perkins.** A shell pink variety of similar habit to the Crimson Rambler. Very vigorous, and a great bloomer, the best of its color.

**Baby Rambler.** Finest and best all around rose ever introduced. A dwarf Crimson Rambler. Hardy, healthy, blooms in clusters from June until frost, also valuable as a pot plant; needs protection.

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Breeze Hill Farm, Fullerton, N. D.

June 10, 1920.

Dybvig Nursery,  
Colton, S. Dak.  
Gentlemen:—

I received my ash seedlings in excellent condition and am very pleased to report nearly all show leaves inasmuch as the weather has been very propitious. I only regret I did not have my plans more fully completed but if living I trust to patronize you much more next year. If I am not too late I wish you would send me, etc.

Very truly yours,

J. H. GREEN, M. D.

## Hardy Perennial Plants

A perennial flower garden is valuable, as some variety will nearly always be in bloom from early spring until the ground freezes in the fall. The plants are very hardy and easily grown. Most varieties will do best in sunny locations.

**Lichnes Chalcidonia.** A hardy perennial, bearing fine clusters of deep red flowers on a stalk from 18 to 24 inches high. Bloom late in summer. Very showy, valuable and easy grown.

**Achilea the Pearl.** Blossoms all summer. Broad heads of double, pure white flowers, valued for cutting. This plant is perfectly hardy and should be in every collection.

**Bleeding Heart.** A hardy perennial plant producing long racemes of beautiful pink heart-shaped flowers in May and June.

**Golden Glow (Rudbeckia).** This American plant is winning great favor wherever introduced. A hardy perennial, growing 6 to 7 feet high and producing hundreds of bright, golden double flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter,



Golden Glow

fine for cut flowers. When once established will produce an endless amount of bloom. Can be grown with very little care almost everywhere.

**Delphinium (Hardy Larkspur).** This is a very hardy and beautiful perennial that should be found in abundance about every home. Blooms profusely from June till frost. Color light blue, dark blue and white. Be sure and include this in your order.

**Platycoden (Balloon Flower).** An easily grown, hardy perennial that blooms from June to fall, bearing beautiful bell-shaped flowers, blue and white. Very fine for low border or hedge.

**Columbine.** These old favorites, often called "Honeysuckles," have been much improved of late years. They are of very easy culture, hardy anywhere, endure moderate shade and produce annually their curious and beautiful spur-shaped flowers of many delicate colors. Blooms in May and June.

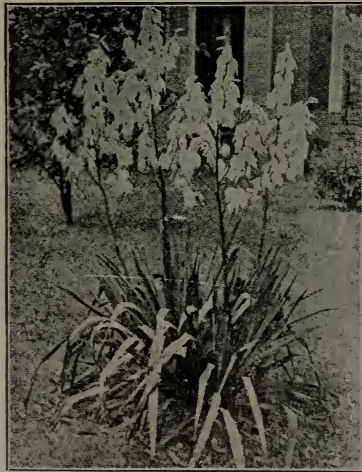
**Gaillardia Grandiflora. (Blanket Flower).** A very showy, daisy-like flower that continues one mass of bloom the entire summer. Flower dark reddish-brown; petals vary from scarlet orange to crimson.

## Yucca

### Yucca (Filamentosa)

This is an ornamental evergreen perennial plant, having a cluster of lance linear sword shaped leaves which are regular, serrated and edged with slender threads, which hang down three or four inches. The flowers are produced during the months of June and July, and are borne on flower-scapes or terminal pinacles which attain a height of 5 or 6 feet.

We have counted 247 flowers on one stalk on our grounds. They are cup-shaped, pendulous and about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, of a creamy,



**Yucca Filamentosa** white. It remains in bloom two or three weeks. Its foliage is of the richest green during the autumn and winter months. Entirely hardy here, although it is not claimed to go as far north as the native variety listed below.

**Yucca (Gluca)—INDIAN SOAP PLANT—**A native along the Missouri river bluffs. The description given above for the Filamentosa will apply quite well for this. The native, however, is perfectly hardy in high, dry, exposed localities. Its leaf is longer, narrower, thicker, stiffer and more pointed and more of a whitish shade of green and the blossom has more of a greenish tint.

**Giant Daisy (*Pyrethrum Uliginosum*).** Large, pure white flowers with yellow center. During August and September.



Phlox.

## Phloxes

These are justly esteemed as the finest of herbaceous plants. They yield a profusion of bright showy bloom. The Phlox is a native of North America and is a very desirable family, very easily grown. We offer here a few of the most desirable of the many varieties. It will pay you to get one of each sort, and you will soon have a good stock, as they increase rapidly. Colors red, white and pink; only choice varieties,

## Lilies

**Day Lily (*Hemerocallis Fulva*).** Bloom in August and September; height, 3 feet; color, yellow. Gives color to clump of shrubbery.

**Batemanniae Lily.** An attractive, strong-growing lily; height, 4 to 5 feet; flowers reddish orange. Blossoms in July.

**Lily of the Valley.** Well-known. One of the most charming of the spring perennials. It loves a cool, shady, damp place.



**Lemon Lily.** A very choice, hardy plant, producing fragrant lemon-yellow flowers in June; opens nicely when cut. Don't forget to try this.



Single Tiger Lily

**Tiger Lily.** Hardy and of easiest culture. Choice and should be in every collection. Single and double. Large bulbs,

### A TREE

I think that I shall never see  
A poem, lovely as a tree  
Whose hungry mouth is pressed  
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast.  
A tree that looks at God all day  
And lifts its leafy arms to pray.  
A tree that oft in summer wears,  
A nest of robins in its hair;  
Upon whose bosom snow has lain,  
And intimately lives with rain.  
Poems are made by fools like me,  
But only God can make a tree.

—By Joyce Kilmer.

## Iris

The national flower of France. All you have to do to get flowers from these is to plant them, as they will grow and thrive any place. They bloom in the early summer when not many other flowers are in bloom, and they come in a great many colors. Get a few of our mixed ones and you will have a surprise coming.

**Sans Souci or Honorablis.** Orange yellow, lower petals brown or mahogany red.

**Madam Chereau.** Choice, tall, white, edged with lavender.



Iris

**Bouquet Royal.** Our best white, large flowers, 1

**Yellow.** Large flowers, very choice.

**Bronze.** Large flowered bronze, good.

**Siberian Blue.** A choice blue Siberian variety. Clear blue flowers of exquisite beauty; long narrow leaves.

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Sioux Falls, S. Dak., May 10, 1920.

Sir:—

Enclosed find check for the amount of Blue Spruce, Stringham Bros. set it out and it looks good to me. Much obliged.

Yours very truly,  
CHAS. HARVEY.

## Peonies

Of easiest culture and entirely hardy. Just give them good rich ground. There should be a few of these in every collection.

**Fistiva Maxima.** Is the queen of all. Clear white, spotted carmine, tall and a strong grower.

**Delacheii.** A very dark, deep red, with very prominent yellow stamens. A good one.

**Andre Lauries.** Violet, red, late.



Fistiva Maxima Peony

**Edulis Superba.** Beautiful rose pink, very early and fragrant.

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Dell Rapids, S. Dak., June 15, 1920.

Dybvig Nursery,

Dear Sir:—

I want to write and thank you very much for the fine bulbs you sent me.

I have ordered Bulbs from many other companies, but the bulbs you sent me are the best, they are all coming just fine.

Thanking you very much, I remain,

Yours truly,

MRS. J. A. BRANDER.

## Gladiolus

The Gladiolus has been making rapid strides in popularity the last few years and there is a reason for it. It is one of the most beautiful and desirable of the summer flowering bulbs grown.

We do not believe that any other one flower has so many points in its favor as the Gladiolus has—ease of culture, great variety of colors, succession of bloom and its lasting qualities as a cut flower puts it at the head of the list. May is the best time to plant it in this country, but it may be planted up to the middle of June. In beds they should be planted 5 or 6 inches apart and 3 or 4 inches apart in rows. Plant the bulbs about 4 to 6 inches deep for best results.

After the first hard frost, lift the bulbs, cut off the stems and let them dry thoroughly; remove the old bulb, then place in boxes or baskets in a cool cellar, where it will not freeze.

In cutting Gladiolus for the house, it is best to cut the spikes as soon as the first one or two flowers are open; the remainder will open in the house.

**America.** Beautiful, soft flesh pink, faintly tinged with lavender. Flowers large and wide open. Four to six blooms open at one time. A magnificent cut flower. One of our best.

**Golden King.** Bright yellow open flowers with large crimson blotch. Tall and strong.



**Mrs. Frances King.** A strong growing variety with very large spike of showy flowers; four to six open at one time. Color a bright shade of pure scarlet.



**Mrs. Frank Pendleton.** Bright rose pink on a pure white ground. A giant blotch of richest carmine red on lower petals. No grander variety in existence.

The same is true of our Gladiolus as with the Dahlias that we put our entire experimental collection in one mixture. This collection contained about 50 varieties, some real choice bulbs. Contains all colors and shades.

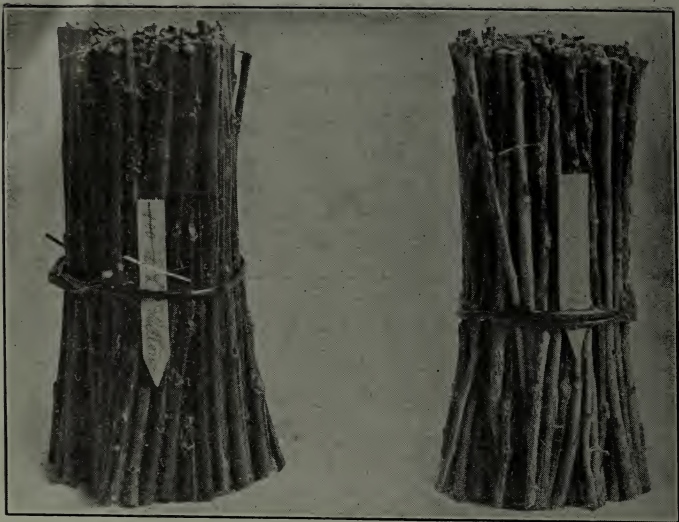


Dahlias

## Dahlias

A very attractive flower, which blooms late in the summer. There are a great variety of sorts, of as many colors and forms of bloom. Dahlia roots must be taken up in the fall before the ground freezes and kept in a cool, dry cellar, away from frost, similar to potatoes. Plant out the bulbs single in the spring in rich, mellow soil. They are very desirable and easily grown.

We are not offering any named varieties this year, but are just offering them in separate colors, but if interested in our named ones write us for list of them. Red, white, pink and yellow.



Cuttings

## Cuttings

Cuttings will be cut about 8 to 9 inches in length and tied in bunches of 100 with tops all one way. Keep cuttings buried in earth until ready to plant.

### STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA Certificate of Nursery Inspection

Office of State Entomologist, Brookings, S. D.

Brookings, S. D. Sept., 8, 1920.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That the nursery stock growing in the Dybvig Nursery of H. N. Dybvig, Proprietor, at Colton, S. D., has been inspected by J. W. Bulger, a duly appointed inspector of this office, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 260, Session Laws of 1917, State of South Dakota, and permission is hereby granted said nursery to sell and ship nursery stock which has been officially inspected and found apparently free from injurious insects, Arachnids, worms and dangerous plant diseases.

This certificate is valid until July 1st, 1921, unless revoked.

Resident Nursery Certificate No. 80.

Number of acres inspected, 75.

H. C. SEVERIN,

State Entomologist.

(Seal)